REGISTERED No. 79—18/2.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,631.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th July 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	July 1873. 24	Leave Negapatam	August 1873. 8
,, Cuvaw	25	,, Madras	8
,, Cochin for Narrakal ...	29	,, Coconada	10
,, Alleppy	30	,, Vizagapatam	11
	August 1873.	,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Tuticorin	1	,, Pointe Pedro	12
,, Colombo	2	,, Galle	13
,, Galle	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports when circumstances permit. Passengers and Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMEERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	July 1873. 30	Leave BUSREH	August. 1873. 18
,, Kurrachee	Aug 3	,, Fao	18
,, Guadur	4	,, Bushire	21
,, Muscat	6	,, Bahrein	24
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Linga	26
,, Linga	10	,, Bunder Abbas	28
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat	28
,, Koweit	14	,, Guadur	Sept. 2
,, Fao	14	,, Kurrachee	5
,, Mahamerah	14	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 349 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bevis, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 1,862 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Corner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	23	8
Port Said	38	25	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY and WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
,, Ear-rings	,, £ 1 10 to £10
,, Lockets	£ 1 0 to £20
,, Suites	£10 10 to £50
Claims ..... Per Cent.	£6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 27th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. ELORA, (1,737 Tons, and 300 H.P.). Captain W. H. G. Hockin, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels hired for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to the ship on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,993 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain George Hyde, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any thrist of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MATERIALS.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, by order of R. Walton, Esq., Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality, all the Materials of the House lately belonging to Mr. Purshotum Khetsey, and situated near the junction of the Camma Isopoura 5th Street, and the Upper Duncan Road.

Terms and Conditions of Sale can be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 24th July 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED GREY PIECE GOODS, ex Steamer JOHN ADAMSON.

On account of the Concerned.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, at the Town Custom House, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, more or less damaged by Sea Water and landed ex Steamer John Adamson, consisting of

39 and 44 inch Staple Shirtings.
Fine Mexicans.
39 and 44 inch Longcloths.
32, 34 and 60 inch Madapollams, Jaconets, &c., &c.

These Goods consist chiefly of the best qualities imported by Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., under their favourite and well-known ticks.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 24th July 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ESLAMPOORA NEAR KHETWADY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 5 P.M., by order of mortgagee Bai Soonjeo, widow of Bhoolabhoy Ghellabhoy and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Ghellabhoy Hurjeevun, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee Shaik Bunjun Vulud Shaik Madar Buksh. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of Eslampoora, in the sub-district of Broad shwar, in the Island of Bombay, and is now in the occupation of the said Shaik Ranjan Vul ad Shaik Madar Buksh registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 461, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 34, containing sixty-six and a half cawnds square yards, and bounded on the east by the Eslamoora Street, on the west by Government vacant ground, on the north by the house of Shaik Emam bin Shaik Ismail, and on the south by the house of Doolubbhai Mithabai.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1873.

WANTED.

PRESS READER.—A Second Proof Reader wanted for this Office. No one need apply who cannot produce certificates as to character, and who has not had previous experience. Apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Introduced in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¾, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¾, and 1 Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through that time of Fevers and Agues, many that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blaxall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes,
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £280 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons . complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long . seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 26th July, 1873, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. BANGALORE, 2,081 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain J. H. Tomkok, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 23rd July 1873.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. Eo. BAUDRY & Co., Bombay.

TO BE LET, an Upper Storey UNFURNISHED BUNGALOW, situated at Cumballa Hill, containing Drawing, Dining, and four Bed-rooms with every convenience.

Also, for all information regarding Buying and Selling Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

BAPTY BROTHERS

CORN MILLERS, BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKERS, &c., 58 Falkland Road, and 5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

(*First-class Silver Medal, Bombay Exhibition*, 1873.)

Fine BREAD, 10 lbs. per Rupee ; FLOUR, 2 Annas per lb.
KILN DRIED FLOUR in Cask 196 lbs., fresh ground, Rs. 23 per Cask ; Rs. 3-12 per 28 lb. Tin.
Superior SHIP BISCUITS, Rs. 11 per cwt.
BRAN. 8 Annas per Maund, Cash ; Credit, 10 Annas.
PASTRY (fresh made every day) always on hand. Superior Table Biscuits, &c.
ICES and ICE CREAMS always ready.

NOTICES.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
Of every description, for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of
MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d.	per yard.
1¼ inch ,, ,, ...	12s. 0d.	,,
1⅓ inch ,, ,, ...	10s. 0d.	,,
1¼ inch ,, ,, ...	8s. 0d.	,,
1 inch ,, ,, ...	7s. 0d.	,,
¾ inch ,, ,, ...	6s. 0d.	,,
½ inch ,, ,, ...	4s. 6d.	,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ltd.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that any Chemist can make the same, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the nervous system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results usually attendant the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect in the following diseases, which medical men can endorse, in virtue most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Migraine, Hysteria, Fits, Spasms, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it must be singularly popular or did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS,

Of all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Lecomte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention—

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded ; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia ; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite ; and as the principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whose partial debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest ; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This ridiculous Combination, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup produces the best results—superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
PEPSINE,
DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in the peutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of assisting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the Collège of France by Dr. Lecomte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state ; or the mixtures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, ons of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sulphate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

Agents :

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co	Madras.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE HONOURABLE
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Season Ticket ..... Rs. 150
Ditto ditto Family to admit Two (Transferable .... ,, 300
Season commences 1st December and continues during the months of January and February.

Season Tickets entitles holder to admission to two Performances per week.

Half of Subscription to be paid on the 15th November, on which date the Company will arrive in Bombay.

Other half payable one month after the commencement of Season.

Seats will be allotted according to priority of application.

Impresario,
G. INZOLI.

Names of Subscribers received at SOUNDY, BREISLAUER, and Co., where further information may be obtained.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SHAHABAD QUARRIES.

The Proprietors of the above Quarries are prepared to supply LIME STONES in Blocks or Slabs, at reduced rates and on short notice ; the Stone is well ADAPTED for Paving, the ground floor of the St. Xavier's College having been recently laid with the stone, making a first-class Job and extremely durable.—Apply to

R. BROWN.

18, Marine Street, Fort.

MISSING CHEQUE.

THE undernoted CHEQUE, drawn by the Undersigned, has gone A-MISSING in transmission through the POST. Payment thereof has been stopped, but any person giving information that will lead to the discovery of the document will be REWARDED :—

Cheque on the Bombay Branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation for Rs. 2,700, No. 102, dated 22nd May last, favour of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co, Calcutta.

ALSTONS & Co.,
Mangalore.

15th July 1873.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

1ST WARD—FORT, COLABA, AND ESPLANADE.

THE COMMITTEE of the BOMBAY TRADES' ASSOCIATION invite ALL VOTERS connected with TRADE, and ALL EUROPEAN VOTERS, to MEET on THURSDAY, at 5 P.M., in Season House, opposite the Cathedral, for the purpose of nominating

Mr. D. S. KEMP

as a Candidate for this Ward at the forthcoming Election.

John Connon, Esq., has kindly consented to take the Chair.

W. J. FARROW, Secretary,
Bombay Trades' Association.

22nd July 1873.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 2nd August, for the erection of COAL SHEDS at Parell, Golwad, Amraiee, Baroda, Ahmedabad, and Veerungaum.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Offices of the Chief Resident Engineer in Bombay.

Under-signed does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. R. Company.

Bombay, 21st July 1873.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Undersigned is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS up to the 2nd August for the ERECTION of a NEW PASSENGER STATION opposite Church Gate Street. Plans and Specifications can be seen on application at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 22nd July 1873.

MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—In pursuance of a Requisition on that behalf signed by certain SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY, NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and adopting the following Resolution :—

"That the Directors have full power with or without the consent of a General Meeting to declare an interim dividend or interim dividends out of the estimated or realized profits of the Company if and whenever they shall think fit."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st July 1873.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, and indispensable and eradicates pimples. With regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

J. & E. ATKINSON.
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867 ; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.
Cordova Exhibition, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. .....D. S. KEMP & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY 1873.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.s' passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JULY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London remains almost the same, the tendency being slightly in favour of sellers.

Government Securities are firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 1d. to ¾d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 1¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 1d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 1d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 1¼d. to 1s. 1d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 1d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 1d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 11/16d.
Do. demand 106 3/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand..... 99½ to 15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 226 to 227.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111½
Four & half per cent, ...108
Four per cent. 104
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 103
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 106
6 years, do. do. 102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Room Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do.[illegible] to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ... ... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit ... do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 6½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8 6
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 223
Five-Franc Pieces 223½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

No steam tonnage being obtainable for Liverpool the mail steamer of the 8th August has been enabled to fill up at £2-15. By sail we quote £2-5, little doing.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Oil-cake ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG inquiries for Bank of Bombay first issue, Manockjee Petit and other Spinning shares. Colaba shares steady. Press shares neglected.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	832½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	275
5,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	175
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 ml.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	121
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	483

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	312-8-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	109-12-0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	42-12-0	do.	Ditto	30
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	1965-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.....	1,520
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	94
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.c.	Mazagon Land	870
11,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	410

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
5 0	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowmuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,160
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,710
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jeevraj Ballo Mills	1,170
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,295
900	1,000	all	40 p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,205
800	2,500	all	150p.a	Oriental	3,350
400	2,500	400	216p.a	Royal	2,360
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	775
250	3,000	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,300
300	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,300
300	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New.....	375
150	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,200
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	5,000
250	9,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.....	5,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
300	1,000	all	200 p.a.	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,200
250	5,000	1,465	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	625
200	400	352	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	72½
100	2,500	all	250 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press....	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	600
400	85	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	450
180	1,000	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,475
150	35	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	61
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	135
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Thacker & Co	405
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues dull, and prices remain nominally unaltered. The dealers, discouraged by the existing unsatisfactory state of the up-country demand, show no disposition to effect purchases except at a further decline in prices, and consequently the business doing in goods ready on the spot is extremely small. What trifling demand there is in the bazaar is only on account of Ghaut and Guzerat, and there is almost no business doing on account of any of the districts. The following sales are reported to have been made European firms yesterday :—

1,500 pieces Grey Shirtings (L) 40 in. 32 yds. 9½ lbs. at Rs. 7 9 0
240 ,, W. G. Prints 38 in. 25 yds. at ,, 5 2 0
2,000 ,, Mulls 47 in. 20 yds. at Rs. 2 11 0 to ,, 3 7 0

COTTON.

The market closed somewhat dull, with prices slightly weaker. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ..... at Rs. 188 to 192
Akola ..... at ,, 190 to 194
Broach M. G. ..... at ,, 195 to 208
Hingunghaut ..... at ,, 212 to 214
Dhollerah and Bhownuggur ..... at ,, 185 to 190
Sawgineed ..... at ,, 190 to 192
Compta and Vingorla..... at ,, 178 to 180

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies Bhownuggur ..... at Rs. 190
50 ,, Veerumgaum ..... at ,, 176
25 ,, Verawul ..... at ,, 174
100 ,, Wudwan..... at ,, 184½
50 ,, ,, ... at ,, 182

METALS.

500 cwt. Copper Braziers ..... at Rs. 57½ per cwt.

YARNS.

3,000 lbs. Mule No. 50's..... at 12 9/16 as. per lb.
1,500 lbs. ,, No. 70's..... at 15¼ ,,

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 19th July 1873.

Open 411½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching.....	29,213 0 0
Merchandize.....	16,259 0 0
Earth Trains	279 0 0
Electric Telegraph	392 0 0
Total Rs.....	46,143 0 0
Corresponding week in July 1872. Open 380½ Miles.	
Coaching.....	28,461 0 0
Merchandize	16,329 0 0
Earth Trains.....	.....
Electric Telegraph	333 0 0
Total Rs.....	45,123 0 0
Increase Rs.....	1,020 0 0

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Patna (s)	Hansard	Calcutta and Madras.

The steamer Kurrachee, Beyts, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Urbino, s, 14 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Virago, s, 13 bales paper, Rahimtoola Caderbhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Arab's, s, 50 cases brandy and 42 cases corks, Bomonjee Manecjee Panthuckey; 1 barrel port, and 2 cases champagne, Dinshaw Sorabjee and Co; 2 cases saffron, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co; 100 cases brandy, Jeevanjee Ruttonjee's Sons; 400 cases brandy, Muncherjee and Eduljee Bezonjee; 25 cases brandy, and 25 boxes claret, Bolton and Co; 45 cases claret, and 6 cases hock, L Sibille and Co; 35 cases claret, 18 cases margeaux and 10 cases brandy, Hajee Carrim & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 189 cwts goat hair, J D Vurria; 59 bales cotton, Heerjee Dewsey and Co.
Sir Charles Napier, 50 bales cotton, C Macdonald and Co; 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Arabia, s, 35 bales cotton, Esheram Hurjeewan; 50 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 65 bales cotton, Thakersee Khetsee; 200 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co; 16 bales wool, Toolseedass Koosaldass; 23 bales wool, Mathooradass Godoo; 29 bales wool, Jumnadass Cursondass.
Ellora, s, 35 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Ellora, s, 3 packages silk, Hajee Zamall Abadin; 1 bundle shawl, Hajee Abdoola Moola Shoorty; 2 bundles shawl, Hajee Atta Oolla; 2 boxes silk, Behrend Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia, s, 11 bales hides, Dewjee Canjee; 87 bags groundnuts, S Tyebjee and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 23.

Molyneux, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Lane, Major, Madras Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Trichinopoly.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 23.

Gordon, Captain, 11th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 19th July 1873.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard test :—

Schoolmaster G L Arnett, Troop Serjt Major B Hughes, Private W Chalkely, private M Walsh, 3rd Hussars, Lt H P P Leigh, R A, Lt F N Harsant, R E, and Serjt William May, 59th Foot.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned officers of the Royal Engrs, are reported to have passed the examination required by G G O No 92 of 1864, for employment in the P W Dept.

Serjt William Frederick Lyon, Serjt Henry Jarrat, Serjt Martin Malone, Serjt Thomas Grant, and Corpl John Clarke Smith.

With reference to G O C No 76 of 1872, the undermentioned Non-Commissioned officers of the Bombay unattached List have been granted a Gratuity and Medal for long service and good conduct :—

Serjt James Cole, Bombay Harbour Defences, a silver medal, and gratuity equivalent to £12.

Serjt Thomas Relf, H E the Governor's Band, a silver medal, and gratuity equivalent to £10.

Year for which granted 1873.

The undermentioned lads having been enlisted into the unattached List for employment in the Band of H E the Governor :—

Thomas Massey, Henry Dell, Thomas Crave, Joseph Dowe, and Henry Carroll.

Lad John Devery having been enlisted into the 68th Regt is transferred to the Unattached List for employment in the Band of H E the Governor.

2 The name of this Lad is to be borne on the Returns of the 1st Batn 2nd Regt.

No 1551 Serjt P Gallagher, 108th Regt, is appointed to the Commst Dept, and transferred to the Unattached List.

No 310 Armourer Serjt William J Cousins of the Corps of Armourers is posted to the 56th Foot, vice Armourer Serjt Edward Rabone, reduced and posted to the Reserve.

With reference to Regtl Order 24th N I, confirmed in G O C No 306, 10th May 1873, Capt Hay, 1st Wing Sub, was appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties.

Kattywar District Order—The following order is confirmed. Dated 31st March 1873, directing Capt Yates, 7th N I, to perform the duties of Staff Officer as a temporary arrangement, vice Capt Jopp.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 21st July, 1873.

At the recomendation of the Depy Surg Genl B T the undermentioned men have permission to proceed to the Colaba Sanitarium for change of air.

83rd Regiment—Private John Rafter, and Private Jacob Laing.

Poona, 22nd July, 1873.

With reference to Division Order No 2851 26th June 1873, the Commanding-in-Chief will be happy to receive officers on business, and visitors at 11 A M on Wednesdays, instead of between 11 AM and 1 PM.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 26th June 1873.

The following movements of officers of the R A, on promotion, are ordered, viz :—

Lt Col J McC Campbell, from Kyra Gully to Bombay, to join the 6th Brig.
Maj E S Burnett, from Mecan Meer to Kyra Gully, to join No 1 Bat 18th Brig.

To travel at the public expense.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard, in Hindostanee, on the dates indicated against their names :—

Surg E Townsend, M D, 3rd Buffs, Surg A S Reid, M B, 8th N I, and Surg E Mulvany, 41st N I, 5th May 1873, Hospl Apprentice V M Carleton, Private Thomas Martin, 21st Hussars, Private W liam Johnson, 21st Hussars, Sub-Lt H K Cavaye, 40th Foot, and Private Jame G ey, 40th Foot 6 h May 1873.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Surg A W Bate, M D, attached to the 4th Hussars, is directed to proceed forthwith to England, and to report himself on arrival to the Director General Army Medl Dept.

The Regtl appointments in the 40th N I, published in G O C C 4th April, p 165, will be held to have effect from the 21st March, instead of the date the cin mentioned.

Asst Apothy J A Elliot, 51st Foot, is directed to proceed to Calcutta, and to report himself to the Surg Genl Indian Medical Service, in view to his admission into the Medl College.

With the sanction of Government Sowar Nawab Khan, 15th Ben Cav, is transfe red to the 2nd Punjab Cav.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 20th May 1873, appointing Surg Major H F Paterson, M D., in medical charge of half bat, 109th Foot, Delhi, at the expiration of his privilege leave, to the medical charge of the 15th Hussars, vice Surg Major N H Stewart M D.

The above is in substitution of Meerut Division Order, dated the 20th May 1873, published in G O C C dated the 18th June 1873, p 238, which is hereby cancelled.]

Moolta Brigade Order, dated the 24th June 1873, directing Capt D H Thompson, Adjt 13th Ben Cav, to officiate as Brig Majr in addition to his other duties, vice Capt A P Palmer, transferred to Umballa.

Jullundur Station Order, dated the 23rd June 1873, directing Col W C Trevor, C B, 54th Foot, to assume command of the station.

1st Bat 3rd Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 16th June 1873, directing Lt E Palmer to act as Interpreter, vice Lt G R Taylor, proceeded to join the regtl depot.

63rd Foot.—Regtl Order dated the 15th June 1873, directing Lt and Local Capt F M Leslie to officiate as Interpreter, during the absence on leave of Lt C J S Whittall.

7th Native Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated the 22nd June 1873, directing Capt F C W Drummond, 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt E C Hamilton, proceeded on leave.

33rd Native Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated the 24th June 1873, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure on leave of Maj T W Rutherfurd, Wing Officer and offg 2nd in Comd :—

Capt S C MacTier, Adjt and offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Bt Capt E L Stehelin, Qrmr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

38th Native Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated the 6th April 1873, making the following officiating appointments, with effect from the 7th April 1873, consequent on the departure on court martial duty of Col A Bagot, Capt H L A Tottenham, and Capt A W Graham :—

Lt Col H N Hodgson, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Lt and Adjt T H Goldney to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lt J H Holdsy, 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lt M A Grey, 2nd Wing Sub, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties.

40th Native Infy.—Regtl Order, dated the 20th March 1873, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Lt Col P Dandridge :—

Maj E H Scott, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt H Morton, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Capt Sir B P Bromhead, Bart., 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

44th Native Infantry.—Regtl Order, dated the 16th June 1873, directing Capt F H Williams, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Maj D Robertson, proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff.—Brgdr Genl W H Ryves, (Comdg the Agra Brigade,) to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from the 14th to the 17th July, in extension of privilege leave.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Surg H W A Mackinnon, (A Bat, F Brigade,) to remain at Murree and adjacent hills, from the 1st to the 31st August, on private affairs, in extension.

10th Hussars.—Lt E Hartopp, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 1st June to the 15th Sept, in extension.

Royal Artillery.—Vety Surg J Hammond, (C Bat, 19th Brig,) to hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th July to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

17th Foot, (1st Bat.)—Capt (Bt Maj) J O Travers, to remain at Calcutta, from the 7th July to the 15th Oct, in extension of privilege leave.

103d Foot, (2nd Bat.)—Qrmr T Murphy, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

20th Foot.—Sub-Lt G T Barrow, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

109th Foot.—Local Capt A Hoyes, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to port of embarkation; and thence to England for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lt T V Shepherd, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Major R Smith, (offg Commdt 8th N I,) to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board, under the rules of 1868.

Maj W Playfair, (Wing Officer 13th N I,) from the 19th to the 22nd June, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Capt F K Hawkins, (attached to 11th N I,) to Almorah, from the 15th May to the 15th November, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Lt B R S Gower, (1st Squad Sub 17th Ben Cav,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr E O Bradford, Depy Commr of the 1st grade in Oudh, and Offg Commr of the Rai Bareli Division, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st April 1873 :—

Lt Col F E A Chamier, Depy Commsr of the 2nd grade, to be Depy Commsr of the 1st grade.

Mr J W Quinton, C S, Supy Depy Commsr, 2nd grade, to be Depy Commsr of the 2nd grade.

Mr F H Barrow, of the Ben C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of two months' leave on medical certificate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon George Gordon Morris, of the Ben C S, took his Seat as Offg Judge of the High Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Ben, on the forenoon of the 30th ult.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd F W Homer, a Junior Chaplain on the Ben Est, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to retire from the Service, on medical certificate from the 1st May 1873.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr J D Gordon, C S I, delivered over, and Col R J Meade, C S I, assumed charge of the office of Chief Commsr of Mysore and Coorg, on the forenoon of the 25th June 1873.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.
5th Punjab Infantry.

Lt J E Mein, of the 98th Foot, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be 2nd Wing Sub, vice Maj D N Money, appointed to the 3rd Sikh Infy.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.
3rd Cavalry.

Lt R H Forrest, of the 62nd Foot, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be Squad Sub, vice Maj T H Way, appointed to the 4th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Capt H G Waterfield, of the Ben S C, Offg Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Est, in succession to Lt-Col A G Forsyth, whose tenure of service has expired.

Capt A D Butter, of the Ben S C, Offg Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Est in succession to Capt F W Boileau, whose tenure of service has expired.

The services of Major C G Gunning, of the Mad S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The Right Hon the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption for Military Officers, of the same text-books and the same scheme of examination in Pushtu as have been laid down for Civil Officers in the Resolution of the Government of the Punjab, No 299 A, dated the 3rd March 1873.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate :—

Lt Richard Ware, of the R A, employed in the Revenue Survey Dept,—for one year.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt.

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lt (Bt Capt) Edward Lewis Stehelin,—6th July 1873.

First Class Vety Surg J W Garrad, Principal Vety Surg, Sind Dept, is allowed leave of absence of fifteen days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben S C, with effect from the date specified.

Ensign (now Lt) Gerald Ward Martin, of the 88th Foot, Proby Asst Supt, Revenue Survey Dept,—24th March 1871.

Ensign (now Lt) G W Martin, of the 88th Foot, Proby Asst Supt, Revenue Survey Dept, admitted to the Ben S C by G G O No 740 of this date, will rank as Lt in that Corps, and with the operation of paragraph 94 of G G O No 332 of 1861, with effect from the 24th March 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Henry Edgcumbe Elliot, of the General List, Infantry, Qrmr 4th Regt of N I,—for two years.

The following extract from a Mily letter from the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, No 84, dated 30th April 1873, is published for general information :—

"21. Lt A Forcelli, R E, has been transferred to the Imperial List, with effect from the 17th April 1873."

Depy Asst Commsy and Hony Ensign W H Manners, is permitted to resign his position in the Warrant grade of the Dept of P W in view to obtaining his discharge from the Army.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.
Hazara Mountain Battery.

Lt H R L Morgan, of the R A, to be 1st Sub, vice Capt E J deLautour, appointed Comdt

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.
No 2, Horse Light Field Battery.

Lt J J F Cumming, of the R A, to be Sub, vice Capt J A Kelso, who vacates on promotion to the substantive rank Capt.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt James Frank Rivett-Carnac, of the 2nd Bat, 12th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub, 23rd (Punjab) Regt of N I (Pioneers),—21st June 1872.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt L B Bance, of the Madras S C, late Supt of Police, British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George.

The services of Lt E R Elles, of the R A, 1st Sub, Peshawur Mountain Bat, Punjab Frontier Force, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C for employment to the E I A.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben S C, with effect from the date specified.

Lt William Francis Hungerford Grey, of the 2nd Bat, 19th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub, 4th Regt of N I,—27th May 1872.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A A Mackey, Asst, 4th grade, on probation, attached to the Office of the Controller of Mily Works Accts, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the P W Dept, with effect from 12th March 1873.

Mr T Jones, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept.

Mr D C Gordon, Depy Controller and Offg Controller, P W Accts, Punjab, is transferred to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, as a temporary arrangement, to join on being relieved of the duties of Offg Controller, Punjab, by Capt Westmoreland.

Mr A D Reddie is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst, 4th grade, and posted to British Burmah.

The following is re-published for information and guidance in the P W Dept, in continuation of P W Dept Notification No 173, dated 20th April 1871 :—

Mily Dept G O No 719, dated 8th July 1873.—The following paragraph of a Mily letter from the R Hon the Secy of State for India, No 114, dated the 4th June 1873, is published for general information :—

Paragraph 4.—I have resolved that your General Order No 482 of the 30th May 1871 will not be held to apply to an officer of the Imperial list, who, having already served in India, may be permitted to exchange for service in India with an officer of Royal Engineers on the Indian Cadres.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival Packet.
United Kingdom	July 25 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 21 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 30 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China	,, 28 ...	4-30 P.M. ...	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	Aug. 1 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas	Pies. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8 8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9	4 9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna.
and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

Friday.....	July 25	Monday	7 P.M. Oct. 20
,, ...	Aug. 1	,, ...	,, 27
,, ...	,, 8	,, ...	Nov. 3
,, ...	,, 15	,, ...	,, 10
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	,, 17
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	,, 24
,, ...	7 P.M. Sept. 5	,, ...	Dec. 1
,, ...	,, 12	,, ...	,, 8
,, ...	,, 19	,, ...	,, 15
Monday.....	7 P.M. Sept. 29	,, ...	,, 22
,, ...	Oct. 6	,, ...	,, 29
,, ...	,, 13		

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.	*Supplemental dates.*
Friday.....Aug. 1	Friday.....Aug. 8
,, ... ,, 29	,, ... Sept. 5

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

Monday	July 28	Tuesday	4 P.M. Oct. 21
,, ...	Aug. 11	,, ...	Nov. 4
,, ...	,, 25	,, ...	,, 18
,, ...	Sept. 8	,, ...	Dec. 2
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	,, 16
Tuesday.....	Oct. 7	,, ...	,, 30

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

26th July 1873.	13th Sept. 1873.	10th Nov. 1873.
*30th ,,	17th ,, ,,

and for the sake of the few who may care to risk the journey in carriages thus fitted up, it is doubtful whether the outlay will be worth making. A good roomy carriage, freely ventilated, fitted up with cane seats, and without superfluity of padding, will answer the requirements of most travellers in India, more especially as, by keeping the carriage-windows open, they can always have a free current of air inside." These remarks are not fair to the admirable invention so tardily recognized by the Government and the Railway authorities on this side of India. Mr. Sanders' apparatus was contrived from the beginning so as to prevent any draught upon the passengers, and the subsequent improvements admit the air so imperceptibly and by such a wide area, that any evil effects are impossible. The only reliable case we ever heard of of rheumatism from Mr. Sanders' invention was that of a gentleman, who, by way of enjoying the full benefit of the apparatus, lay down on his back upon the wooden tray above the zinc and *khuskhus* cooler! It is amusing to read our contemporary's advice about admitting a free current of air into the carriages, seeing it was the annual fatal effects of this free current of air which roused the Government to call for some device by which it could be excluded without suffocating the passengers. We certainly admire the Spartan spirit which heroically submits to being tanned by the scorching heat of the plains, and even desire to emulate it ourselves, but in this degenerate age there are few to sympathize with such hardihood; and, as a matter of fact, the number of Englishmen who dislike the hot wind is about three to one of those who still retain the old wives' prejudice about draughts.

We translate the following paragraph from a Supplement to the *Ultramar* of the 18th instant, relative to the surrender of the band of bandits, who have done so much mischief for the last twenty years in the Goa territory. The news will be received with joy by all the subjects of the Governor General of Portuguese India:—"In the *Ultramar* of to-day we informed our readers of the surrender, to the *fiscal* of 4th division, of the bandit Ramagy Naik and eight others. Now we give with the greatest pleasure the important news of the surrender at Sanguem, to the *fiscal* of 3rd division, Senhor Joaquim Jozo Fernandes Arez, of the whole of the remaining band with their chief Banes. There are still wanted Rogul's Custo and Nargo or Narba, who were separated from the gang, and who it is expected will appear before Senhor Mendes no sooner they hear of the surrender of their comrades. The band of bandits has given up itself. We congratulate, therefore, the country, the general to whom are entrusted the destinies of Goa, the *fiscals* of the 3rd and 4th divisions, and Captain Miranda, commander of the forces in operation, who together with the above mentioned functionaries has been so indefatigable and solicitous in this matter. We congratulate also the opposing faction (newspapers) which participates the good that the country has just been blessed with. We as well congratulate the military and all citizens who contributed to this result."

MILITARY ITEMS.

Subaltern officers arriving in India for the first time to join their corps, and officers on first appointment to the Indian Medical Service, are, when not moving with troops, and when travelling by railway, entitled to have one additional maund of baggage conveyed at the public expense, making five maunds in all. When travelling by any other mode of conveyance, such officers may take with them the usual quantity of baggage allowed to passengers by the conveyance in which they proceed, and in addition are entitled to have their heavy baggage, to the extent of five maunds for each officer, forwarded to their destinations by bullock train, or other mode of conveyance, at the public expense.

The following letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been published for general information:—

INDIA OFFICE,
LONDON, the 15th May 1873.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord—1. I have considered in Council your military letter No. 41, dated 21st February 1873, referring for my decision a question whether officers who have already made provision for their wives may subscribe to the new Pension Fund for their children only.

2. Major General Hannyngton states that the contributions to this fund for children are independent of those for wives, and that consequently no objection exists to allowing officers who are placed in such circumstances to subscribe as unmarried members in the same manner as widowers.

3. The privilege of subscribing to the Indian Service Family Pension Fund for children only, may therefore be granted to all officers who have entered the service since the date of the closing of the Military Funds to new subscribers, and have made other provision for their wives.

4. In such cases, subscribers must pay the unmarried rate of subscription of their class as laid down in table VI, as well as the birth, donation, and the ordinary subscription for each child as laid down in Tables V. and VII. of the Regulations.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) ARGYLL.

THE ELECTIONS.

We are glad to notice that Mr. D. S. Kemp is to be nominated this evening as a candidate for the Fort, Colaba, and Esplanade Ward, at a meeting to be held at Sassoon House, opposite the Cathedral, at five o'clock. Mr. John Connon will, we understand, occupy the chair, and we hope there will be a good attendance of electors. Mr. Kemp is Chairman of the Bombay Trades Association, and we have always held that the European tradesmen of Bombay should be represented in the controlling Municipal body. They were not favoured by having any representative nominated to the Bench of Justices! Let us hope that they will secure representation in the new Corporation. The canvassing throughout the town is for the most part private, and we are almost in the dark as to who are likely to be elected as representatives of the ratepayers; but an energetic, business man like Mr. Kemp, willing conscientiously to work for the town, must, we should think, command a large number of votes.

We have heard that Dr. Blaney has been nominated to represent Mahim, and is likely to be elected without opposition. Dr. Blaney, we should think, must be elected for one or other of the wards, for a more hardworking man on Municipal Committees there is not in Bombay.

The election of members of the Corporation will take place on Saturday. The polling will commence at 9 A.M. and close at 6 P.M. precisely. The polling places and polling officers will be as follows:—

Mr. A. F. Hutchinson	Municipal Commissioner's Office.
Mr. W. B. Fellows	Girgaum Police Court.
Mr. R. Brunton	Arthur Crawford Market.
Mr. R. W. Barrow	Mazagon Police Office.
Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee	Police Station, Parell.
Mr. Succaram Narayen	Custom House, Mahim.

No remuneration will be given to the polling officers, except Rs. 10 batta to each (except Mr. Hutchison, who will as usual be at the Municipal Commissioner's Office) for conveyance, hire, meals, and other incidental expenses. The particular attention of the polling officers is to be directed to rules 6, 7 and 9 of the Government Notification, dated 20th June last, which contains the rules which are to guide them. Each polling officer will be furnished with a list of the voters of his ward. He is to admit no vote unless the name of the person claiming to be the voter appears on the list. Each intending voter has to answer questions which the polling officer may put him as to identity and as to age.

A meeting of ratepayers of the Khara Talao, Coombarwars, Camateepoors, and Byculla ward was held yesterday at the bungalow of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Grant Road, to consider the election of four members, to represent them in the new Municipal Corporation. Mr. Jamsetjee, Pallonjee Kapudia was called to the chair. On the motion of Mr. Eduljee Cursetjee Bunnatwalla, seconded by Mr. Balcrustna Moroba: it was resolved that the following gentlemen be elected members of the Corporation for ward No. 5:—Messrs. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Jamsetjee Palonjee Kapudia Chubildas Lallcobhoy, and Cursetjee Ruttonjee Colah. On the recommendation of two Hindoo ratepayers, the names of Dr. Blaney and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik were added to the above. A report of the proceedings will be given in another issue.

VULTURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some absurd writer, signing himself "Adul," wrote to the *Indian Statesman* and *Times of India* two days ago, that fragments of human bodies had been found in the street, apparently dropped by birds of prey from the Towers of Silence. This ridiculous assertion has been denied by more correspondents than I thought would have considered it worth their notice. The idea must have been evolved by uniting the carrion-feeding propensities of the vulture with the physical organization of the kite. The vulture cannot lift a thing in its claws at all, and never carries anything in its beak. If a vulture were to try the latter feat, the article carried would have to be very small, as the formation of both its bill and its neck are such that the bird cannot *hold up* more than a few ounces in its mouth.

Bombay, 23rd July. B. A.

THE NEW PARSEE DELEGATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A solemn farce has just been enacted at Mazagon Castle, and I take upon myself to give you and the public a history thereof. In March last the death of Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Setna created a vacancy in the number of the Parsee gentlemen delegates. Sir Jamsetjee was desired by Government to convene a meeting of the Parsee J. P.'s for the selection of a new delegate. Invitations were accordingly issued, notices appeared in the papers, and a meeting was called with all due form and solemnity. There were three candidates, but the selection seemed to have been already predetermined. The ceremony of the selection was gone through with becoming gravity. The name of Cursetjee Manockjee Setna, the head of a well known and highly respectable family, and a gentleman in every way qualified for the place, commanded only five votes! The worthy Baronet, with enviable diplomacy, himself voted for this gentlemen. The next candidate, Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, was backed by two votes, and was of course, "left in the cold." The third candidate, no other than the worthy Baronet's own son, was the successful one, and came in (so to speak) at the "head of the pole" with *thirteen* votes in high favour! What possible motive or reason could there be for selecting such a mere school-boy, who after two signal failures with difficulty scraped through the Matriculation examination only last year? What particular virtue, competency, or wisdom has he shown to be thus selected in preference to a man by far his superior in age, experience, and education? and others equally his superiors could have been found, if only Sir Jamsetjee had looked round for them. It will be said that Sir J. cannot be said to have countenanced the election of his son from the fact of his having voted against him. But that is believed by many to be a *ruse de guerre* merely, and of a character so diaphanous as not to require further comment. The Parsee delegates of the present Parsee Matrimonial Court are a *quasi* Council of Elders. They have to decide on the customs, habits, and religious opinions peculiar to the Parsees, and as such (unless they wish to be a scandal and a laughing-stock to their own countrymen as well as to others), they ought necessarily to be men advanced in age and possessed of experience and wisdom such as maturity of age alone could produce, and not mere younglings and school-boys yet on the threshold of life, whatever be their wealth and the greatness of their fathers' name. Besides being the son of a Baronet, what, Sir, I ask, has Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee to boast of that especially qualifies him for this place? What is his knowledge of life? Where did he earn his experience? Moreover, what precocity of intellect has he yet given evidence of, that entitles him to the consideration he has met with in his father's halls, or recommends him for the place which thirteen Justices of the Peace have thought him fit for? But perhaps this favoured young gentleman may inquire in the words of Persius, "*Egregium cum me vicinia dicat, non credam?*" In answer, I say, I do not blame him, but only those who have put him in a position for which he is not quite fit and who ought to have known better. When he is summoned what is he going to do? will he attend College or the Court? or will he decline to attend, with the excuse that his Professor will not permit his leaving his lessons? Seeing that a public trust was reposed in Sir Jamsetjee; seeing that everything was managed under his own eye and in his own hall; seeing that twenty other men could have been found far better fitted for the post than his son is, would it not have been more graceful on his part, more magnanimous to have negatived the selecting of his son as he could well have done; and to have conferred the honour on some other gentleman more deserving of it, if not in Sir Jamsetjee's, at least in the public estimation?

The delegates as a body even now are indifferent enough and do not command that respect from the community which men in their position should do; why then make them altogether ridiculous by the introduction among them of raw youths and youngsters fresh from school?

The election of a delegate should be a public question, among the Parsees at least; and should be treated in a public-spirited manner, and not made the occasion of furthering family interest, or of offering incense on the shrine of wealth. CIVIS.

22nd July.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJPOOTANA, 18TH JULY.

I have a few general and pertinent remarks to make concerning Jeypore and its administration before I have done with that State and its ruler for some time to come. Having applied for information, on one occasion, to one of the European officials assigned to the State for employment under the Durbar by the British Government, I received a note from him, of which the following is a copy. I sought to be instructed on the public, and especially the irrigation, works in progress:—"Whatever you do or say, I hope you will not praise up Jeypore—for heaven knows it is far from perfect. As regards myself I shall be happy to give you any information in my power, but please do not mention my name, as I have rather an abhorrence of being brought to notice in any way—not that I fear criticism—but because I feel one's work is always better when one does it for work's sake and with the feeling that few know anything of it." This seems modest for a high official, a Bombay Artillery officer in the service of His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore. I resided in Jeypore itself for two months after the receipt of that letter, and in dwelling upon the writer's first sentence I thought it quite possible that the glowing descriptions I had given you of the city and the administration of the State generally were somewhat overwrought, and that the picture had a reverse side, which ought to be exposed to public view, as well as the obverse. I was not far wrong in the conclusion I had come to, and very soon discovered that I had been blinded by brilliant eyewash, compared with which Colonel Pollard's eyewash in the Punjab, and which the *Indian Observer* so unmercifully and deservedly castigated in 1871, was as trapstone is to marble. Now I happened to know all about Colonel Pollard's eyewash affair, for I was the individual engaged by the supervisor to whom Colonel Pollard wrote the letter in which that remarkable, but now proverbial, etymon was first used, to draw up certain appeals on his behalf to the late Viceroy. Well, you may say it would not be difficult to find fault with, and criticise, even perfection. But ulcers often invisibly exist in a system that imperceptibly sap into and undermine it. I shall treat this disquisition on the Jeypore State in a fair spirit. I shall be silent on many subjects, that for cogent reasons it will not do for me to touch upon for the present, except cursorily, and must patiently await the opportunity when I shall be free to use my pen.

First and foremost under my notice is the immigration of Bengalee Baboodom into the State and its councils. Now these men are quite as much foreigners in Rajpootana as we ourselves are, and yet no Englishman or foreigner can now be employed by an independent native ruler without the special permission of the Viceroy in Council. This order must of course have prospective effect only, for it might have tended to unsettle the numerous European officers employed in the Gaekwar's army on your side, as well as those in the service of the Cashmere ruler and elsewhere. These Baboos certainly bring with them a good deal of administrative talent and an English education which the Calcutta Colleges and University give them. I must admit they are generally able; but they are thorns in the side of the Political Agent, and are more red-tapish than the most straight-laced in this respect, than the majority of British officials. For ordinary routine, they are to all intents and purposes competent. Their pliable and yielding natures make them excellent tools in the hands of an able ruler; but when they attempt, as they sometimes do, to take command of the vessel of State, His Highness Saramade Rajahae Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sri Maharajah Dhiraj Swai Ram Sing Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., Maharajah, brushes them all aside and works the helm unaided and alone, save perhaps by the help of some base court flatterer or a favourite concubine. As for justice, it is bought and sold as it is in every other Native State. The longest purse wins the cause, and even this would be barely sufficient without the aid of some disreputable palace intrigue. The city for its extent a certainly a fine one, perhaps the finest for a native one in all India. The main streets, which cross each other at right angles, are as broad as Regent Street, and are as well drained and paved. Yet, like all other Indian cities, the bye streets and lanes are dens of filth and the pestilent receptacles of malaria, contagion, and disease. The School of Arts, about which so much has been written and said, and on which an enormous expenditure had been defrayed, has dwindled down to an institution where elementary drawing is taught to a few ragged lads. All the artisans and teachers of trade, many of them brought from long distances, have been dismissed. The present principal receives a salary just one-third of a total allowed for the whole establishment, and it was only lately the State treasury had to pay off an enormous debt that had accumulated, a large portion of which consisted of arrears of salary, and Art "properties" and essentials that had long been in possession of the school unpaid for. These schools somehow will not thrive on Indian soil. The Jeypore School of Arts, that was inaugurated with so loud a flourish of trumpets, that had at its command the services of a principal than whom no abler or more ingenious, experienced, or more accomplished could anywhere have been found, now lies a splendid wreck of unrequited industry, talent, and energy, and with nothing to show for the vast sums lavished upon it but a heterogenious collection of models, busts, transit, mathematical and chemical instruments, and a miscellaneous collection of drawings and photographs.

I must now turn to the Ram Newas Garden. I long since gave you a detailed account of what it was intended to be, but my present description is what it now actually is, and the condition in which it will possibly continue for years to come. The primary errors in laying out these grounds were: first, the neglect of arrangements for an ample perennial supply of water; secondly, that the horticultural and floricultural portion of the noble design of the whole should have made considerable perceptible progress, that is, the garden proper itself should have had a tangible existence, ere, thirdly, the garden architecture of the most elaborate and chaste description had been taken in hand and swallowed up a very large proportion of the available yearly assets, which amount to Rs. 50,000 per annum. Well, if by the aid of an enchanter's wand this garden could spring forth in all the transcendant beauties of its georgic and constructive art as originally contemplated, and which may even now be looked upon, but only on paper, its fame would have tempted many a traveller and many a tourist to swerve from the direct line of his journey to gaze upon the enchanting scene. But enchanters' wands, in these days, have lost their magic influence, and it is only a long purse, rare artistic talent, abundance of labour, and ample costly material that effect surprises and set the senses revelling in rapturous enjoyment such as a garden laid out in exquisite taste alone can afford. This Ram Newas Garden, even now, is worthy of a visit. But I am afraid it will not distantly approach the great aims originally contemplated. Let me curtly describe its present condition and prospects. The water supply *may* be completed in a couple of years from the Aman-i-Shah. You will remember I sent you an account of this scheme. This water supply *may* be introduced into the garden or it may not. In the meanwhile, one year of drought may dry up the wells and destroy two-thirds of all the valuable indigenous and exotic plants introduced into the ground from all parts of India and from Europe. The Clock Tower, the Town Hall, the Bandstand, the Menagerie and the Public Baths may possibly never be commenced. The artificial lake, with its ornamental bridging, will become the receptacle of all the filth of the sewers of the city, and thus, however it may serve to extend and improve the growth of the trees, plants, and shrubs, will certainly not conduce to promote the health of the visitors or have an invigorating effect on the system through the channels of the olfactory nerves. Again, with regard to the ornamental buildings under construction. The superintendent's house is not finished. The aviary and ornamental tank, both of them elaborate designs with a vast profusion of marble and carving, far exceeded the sums estimated to complete them. After these works have been suspended for some time, through the influence of the Political Agent some 5,000 rupees have been sanctioned to perfect them that they may not stand the semblance of noble ruins in the gardens and the laughing-stock of the promoter, the Maharajah himself, and the garden supervisors and constructors. Even when they are finished, it would be difficult to divine where the water is to come from to fill the tank, or what tropical bird will live through the heat or survive the intense cold of that fairylike structure, the aviary, designed as it has been. It is with natives as with children. They work at a grand conception with all the enthusiasm which novelty and great expectations engender within the brain; but if the anticipated reality does not rise quickly enough before them, their enthusiasm wanes, they become careless and indifferent, blame is flung broadcast on all around, and ultimately they lack in perseverance to work on steadily to the goal, to gaze upon at last, the completion of an elaborate though expensive design. I have before me the last report on this garden by its present superintendent. It is highly interesting, but too long even to condense in the limited space allotted to a single news-letter. I shall therefore in due course send you a review of this, the first detailed report upon a work it was originally contemplated should surpass all others of a like description in India.

It is very rarely, when residing temporarily or otherwise at an Indian station, that I do not visit the graveyards if there be more than one. To me it has ever been a matter of melancholy interest to drop in upon these last resting homes of clay once animated with spirit and life. I often see upon the recording stones of an Indian graveyard some name with which I am directly or indirectly familiar, or those of others that bring up some reminiscence of a historical or personal association. As was customary, I wended my way to the old graveyard of Jeypore, contiguous to the Political Residency of the Political Agent. The oldest tomb there was that of a child of Lieut.-Col. Roper in 1825. He was a political officer at the Jeypore court at that period. On inquiring whose remains lay beneath a recordless slab that did not seem to have been many years in its present position, I was given the name of an acquaintance with whom I had been intimate some seventeen years before. He had born the son of Dr. O'S., the first Constructor and Superintendent General of Electric Telegraphs in India; was himself in the department, and had fallen here into a suicide's grave. The story is a sad one, but not more sad than hundreds of similar others, and in India where the victims hurry themselves beyond their earthly goal by means of that fatal vice of excessive drinking. There was one tomb, however, that attracted my special attention, and which called up a tragic event that was consummated at Jeypore a little more than thirty-eight years since. The following is the record on the monument:—

In memory of
Martin Blake, Esquire,
of the Bengal Civil Service,
who was murdered by the populace of Jeypore
on his return from the palace,
whither he had proceeded
in the course of his public duty,
attendant upon the Agent Governor-General
for Rajpootana.
The melancholy event of the 4th June 1825,
on which day, in the death of Martin Blake,
a meritorious officer was lost to the State,
and society was bereft
of an amiable and accomplished member
will be recorded in the annals of Rajasthan.
The deed of blood
Needs no gravestone commentary.
Obit 4th June 1835.
ætat —— years.

His age therefore was not known, but it was not, I believe, more than 27 years. As the story has some connection with the present Maharajah, whose names and titles I have given above, a short account may prove not unacceptable to your readers.

In 1818, the grandfather of the present Jeypore ruler, Juggut Sing, ended a life which had been spent in the grossest debauchery. He left no sons at his death, but on the 25th April 1819, a posthumous son was born of one of the Ranees, and he was recognized as heir by the Jeypore nobles as well as the British Government, under the regency of his mother. He married while very young; notwithstanding, his queen gave birth to a son, the present Maharajah Swai Ram Sing, who was born in August or September 1832. About the same time the Queen Regent died also. This lady had for her minister, favourite, and paramour, a noted profligate named Jota Ram; whilst Rawul Hyree Saul, the chief of the Jeypore Thakoors, was at the head of the other, but most powerful faction, and was supported during these trying times by the moral, and subsequently, by the material and certainly more effective aid of the British Government after it had ceased playing a fast and loose, and pursuing a vacillating, policy in matters of State pertaining to the Jeypore court. It was during 1828-29 that Mr. Clerk, afterwards your Governor for a short while, (and who allowed himself to be snuffed out of his high position by John Pollard Willoughby, one of his councillors) had a good deal to do with this Jota Ram and installing that miscreant, under the orders of the Governor-General of course, as minister with the virtuous Queen-Mother. This Jota Ram has the odious distinction of having accomplished the death in the early part of 1835 of the young ruler Jey Singh, the father of the present Maharajah, to bring about another minority and to prolong his hold on power. Though the actual murder was not witnessed, for who can penetrate the veil drawn over the deeds done behind the purdah, yet the suddenness of the young Rajah's demise, the haste and secrecy with which the funeral rites were performed, and the quickness with which they were hurried over, left the full conviction on the minds of all that Jota Ram had actually committed the crime with which he is to this day universally charged. This event brought Colonel Alves, Agent Governor-General, accompanied by the Assistant Agent, Mr. Blake, of the Civil Service, to the capital. I must here state that, on the death or murder of the young Maharajah Jey Singh, his widow had become *de facto* Regent of the State, and had grown as much enamoured of the unprincipled faction led by Jota Ram as the former Queen Regent herself had been. In truth, after the death of the latter, his relations with the young Rance, the mother of the present ruler, were as respectable as they had been with his grandmother. The first act of Colonel Alves was to turn Jota Ram and his disreputable crew out of the city, and imprison some of them in the fortress of Deosa (the divine), a pretty place on the main road, some forty miles east of the capital. The strong measures adopted by the Agent led to the formation of a conspiracy by Jota Ram. A civil war now raged in the city between the two factions, that of the Zenana on the one side and the Thakoor, at whose head was Sheo Singh, who had succeeded his father, the previous Rawul, Byree Saul, on the other. In the native mind, generally, a vague feeling prevailed that on an appointed day some disturbance would take place, but its object and its victims could not be conjectured. From correspondence subsequently seized it was proved that Jota Ram was at the bottom of the conspiracy. His brother, Dewan Ummer Chand, in Jeypore, was to entertain some desperate characters and to commence the disturbance by an assault on the Agent, Governor-General. This would raise the city: the Thakoor of Saewar was to march straight to the palace and there despatch the Rawul with the assistance of the Zenana party inside. The orders of Government for the management of the country by Rawul Sheo Singh had just arrived. On the 4th June 1835, the Agent Governor-General, accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Blake, and two other gentlemen, proceeded to the palace to make the same known to the durbar. After performing this duty, Colonel Alves was about to mount his elephant, when he was suddenly attacked from behind by a man with a drawn sword, who inflicted three wounds on his neck. The would-be assassin was seized by Mr. Blake, who threw him down and disarmed him, and having tied his hands behind his back, sent him off to jail, fastened to a bed. The agent, in the meanwhile, had been put into a palanquin and taken away to the Agency some two and a half miles away, without any hindrance or suspicion as to who was inside the conveyance. His exit from the city, as well as of the two other gentlemen, both of whom were on horseback, was by the northern or Sanganeer gate. Considerable time had elapsed before Mr. Blake had mounted his elephant, and vague rumours of murder had been spread. The partizans of the Zenana faction were collected at the outer gate of the palace, prepared for the anticipated disturbances. When therefore Mr. Blake appeared, holding in his hand the assassin's bloody sword, his clothes being also covered with blood, a report was insidiously spread that the gentleman had murdered the infant Maharajah. Mr. Blake was instantly attacked with whatever missiles came to hand. He continued to urge on his elephant in the hopes of clearing the city by the Ajmere gate, but finding it closed, and that he could not escape in that direction, whilst the chupprassee behind him had been killed and the mahout was wounded, he mounted from the elephant into a balcony over a gateway leading into a courtyard of a temple, and then running down shut and fastened the gate. A post of Meenas, the robber class, was stationed nearly opposite the temple, who, not knowing the cause of the disturbance, and hearing the people shouting, "Kill him," "Kill him," effected an entrance over the walls and speared the unfortunate gentleman to death. His body was thrown into the street, where it was further mutilated. Three chupprassies, an umbrella bearer, and the mahout were also killed. Poor Blake's body was carried to the Residency, where the Agent Governor General was having his wound dressed. It was consigned to its last resting-place in the presence of a single Englishman, who read the burial service over the remains of him who had been a few hours before a man. The attack on the Rawul was a failure. He acted promptly and with energy on the occasion. He seized the Meena guard, the actual murderers, and with a short shrive and long ropes, had them all dangling on a gibbet in front of the gate of the temple in which the outrage had been committed. Jota Ram and two others of the chief conspirators, after having been sentenced to death by a commission, were sent to Chunar as prisoners for life. What became of the assassin Futteh Singh, who attacked Col. Alves, history doth not record. Thus ended this tragic piece of business. I cannot say that the action of the British Government was very dignified after the gross insult that had been inflicted upon it by the attack on a British officer holding the position of the Governor General himself, and the murder of another with all his attendants. There are wheels however within wheels. The Jeypore tribute had been for years in arrears. As a means of propitiating the British Government, twenty-six lacs, two years' tribute, were taken from the State coffers and paid into our treasury. This appears to have been the sop that quieted Cerberus and made him remarkably blind to what was due to his own honour and dignity, alas! not for the first time in our history.

BOMBAY.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy arrived at Poona on Sunday evening. He has taken up his residence at Fountain Hall.

Kattywar.—The powers of Mr. Nuthoo Nanabhai, Thandar of Babra, in Kattywar, have been increased to civil suits of from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

In a Division Order issued by General Grant at Poona on Tuesday, it is announced that the Commander-in-Chief will receive officers on business and visitors at 11 o'clock on Wednesdays.

Heir to the Maharaja of Sattara.—We notice that on the 16th inst. the first wife of the Maharaja of Sattara gave birth to a son, and the day was observed by the Maharaja's subjects as a holiday.

Carriage Accident.—On Tuesday a Mahomedan by name Ameer Mahomed was seriously injured by the wheel of an omnibus passing over his foot. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Mamlutdar of Dhorajee.—Mr. Ghellabhoy Luximdas has been appointed mamlutdar of Dhorajee, in Kattywar, and will exercise the powers of a second-class magistrate within the limits of the Gondul State.

A Pick-pocket.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Gadur Raymon was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing twelve annas from the pocket of one Cassum Hassum.

Accident on Board-ship.—A Mahomedan labourer, employed on board the British ship Sir Charles Napier, accidentally fell into the hold of the ship on Tuesday, and was much hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

The want of rain at Poona is beginning to threaten seriously. Enough continues to fall to keep the weather delicious, but the cultivators require more for their crops, which will not hold out much longer.

House-breaking and Theft.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kaira, a coolee has been tried for house-breaking by night and theft. He was convicted, and being an old offender was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Suicide by Opium.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Tuesday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Abaie, woman. The jury upon the evidence found that the woman had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

The Decree Against the Gondul State.—We learn that the first hearing of the political claim of Jumnabace, widow of Soonderjee Veerjee, and others, against the Gondul Durbar, was held before Mr. Jardine, Judicial Assistant, Kattywar, on Monday.

Committed to the Sessions.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday committed one Dossa Ludhani for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of using as genuine a forged document, namely, a Government currency note for Rs. 1,000.

A Warning to Buggy Drivers.—Wittoo Sudoo, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the instance of Mr. Constable McDermott, with being the attendant of a public conveyance and being intoxicated when plying for hire. The man admitted the offence and was fined five rupees.

Criminal Misappropriation.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a man named Cawlick Mussoo was charged with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust a pair of shoes belonging to one Dolum Cassee. Prisoner admitted the offence and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The State of Dhrole.—An up-country paper observes that as it has several times exposed the defects of the administration of the native State of Dhrole, it had hoped that the Thakur would remove those defects and improve the administration of his State, but the writer is sorry to say that it continues to be as ill managed as ever.

Attempted Murder of a Husband.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Rajcote, before Mr. Jardine, Judicial Assistant, Dacc, wife of one Rama, was charged with having administered ground glass to her husband in his food with intent to cause him hurt. The charge was laid under section 328 of the Indian Penal Code. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Africana L. Sohr.
Polka	Aurora Borealis Briggs.
Selection	Ebbreo Appoloni.
Waltz	Les Fees Volantes Strauss.
Selection	Simon Bocconegra Verdi.
Galop	Royal Way

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Ship Munsoory.—The Commissioner of Police received enclosed in a letter yesterday from the Acting Political Agent of Kutch, dated Bhooj, 18th July 1873, the following memo, written on a scrap of paper which was found in a bottle seen floating on the sea at the Jakhow creek, in Kutch:—"Ship Munsoory, off Ras Al Head, bound to Moulmein, 17th April 1872. All well. J. D. Lorenzen, Master."

The Late Station Magistrate of Rajcote.—The Rajcote correspondent of the *Surya Prakash* thus writes about Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, late Station Magistrate at Rajcote:—"The market, the station vernacular school, the girls' school, the bridge, the police chowkey, and the dhurumsalla all owe their existence to him (Mr. Krishnajee), and the buildings in point of beauty and durability excel even those constructed by the local P. W. D. Justice—even handed justice—was dealt to all classes and the police."

The Wishalgad Jaghire.—A vernacular newspaper requests that the Political Agent of Kolapore may give his attention to the Wishalgad Jaghire. The late Jagheerdar, Krishnarao Amrut Pritinidhi, administered his estate particularly well. Not only did he make his subjects happy, but he effected a saving of a lakh of rupees, after paying off the heavy debt with which the estate was encumbered, when it came into his hands. His administration was so well arranged and beneficial that every one praised it.

A Dishonest Servant.—On Tuesday a Marwaree named Lobipursad Looknath, residing in the Marwaree Bazaar, reported to the executive police, that whilst he was taking his meals in a back room with his brother and a Brahmun, he left his servant in charge of the shop. Shortly afterwards the Marwaree desired the servant to go and get some curd from a neighbouring shop. As the man did not return for some time, the Marwaree suspected something wrong, and opening his cupboard, he found missing therefrom two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, some smaller notes and cash, valued at Rs. 632, and a quantity of jewellery, worth about Rs. 200. The servant is now in the custody of the police.

The Stabbing Case.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a Goanese named St. Ann Rodrigues, who was stabbed on Friday evening by a countryman of his named Francis Simon De Souza, at a bakery in Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort. Dr. Gray, Second Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that the death of the deceased was caused by a penetrating wound of the abdomen. Several other witnesses were examined, and the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased's death was caused by a penetrating wound of the abdomen, the result of a blow with a knife inflicted on him by Francis Simon De Souza, under such circumstances that the act of Francis Simon DeSouza was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

Kutch Weather Report for the First Half of the Month of July.—Bhooj—Only 1 inch and 73 cents of rain have been registered in the cantonment, and 2 inches and 46 cents in the town. Sowing operations have commenced. Weather close, cloudy and damp. More rain wanted. Prices of provisions steady. Men and cattle free from disease. Mandvi—22 inches and 10 cents of rain fell during the fortnight, of which 11·79 on the 8th only. The wind was very high. This, coupled with heavy inundation of the river, caused some damage to house property, estimated at Rs. 5,125, or Rs. 1,152, and to country ships, &c., of about 19,000 korees, or nearly Rs. 5,000—one buggalow being buried in the sand and another carried out to sea by the flood. Wagur—Fall of rain 4 inches and 38 cents. Sowing continues. Two shocks of earthquake are reported from two places in Wagur, Adhoi, and Chobari, on the night of the 6th, about 9 P.M., which lasted for about two or three seconds. No disease among men and cattle

Poona Gymkhana.—On Thursday next, the 24th instant, will be exhibited at the Gymkhana, for the first time in Western India, the Gyro or Mechanical Pigeon. Real pigeons will also be shot for in a match between Six Outsiders v. Six Poonaites—shooting to begin at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen wishing to shoot are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary by Thursday morning.—*Poona Observer.*

A Compliment to H. H. Aga Khan.—We have much pleasure in publishing a telegram received by His Highness Aga Khan from the Prime Minister of Persia to the following effect:—

"That as I have always had the highest respect for your Highness, I always remember you in the presence of His Majesty the Shah, who is satisfied and extremely rejoiced in seeing Europe and being treated so well. My best compliments to your sons."
Deccan Herald.

THE TOWN HALL CONCERT.

The Concert in the Town Hall last night was more largely attended than any that have yet taken place: we have never seen the hall better filled. The "Zampa" overture was played with great execution and the utmost taste and expression by Captain Dowden, to whom we have listened before more than once with much pleasure. After the overture an anthem was sung by the Cathedral Choir, (comprising solo, quartett, and chorus), "Thou visitest the earth." which was given with precision and showed careful practice and was much applauded. The soprano solo, "As when the dove," was given with expression and feeling, being a very difficult piece. The instrument was not all that could be desired, and sounded to our ears in rather imperfect tone, which detracted from the effect of this and the tenor solo, "Ay chiquita," which sounded too small for the hall and was not perfectly heard at the further end, the gentleman who sang being wanting in strength, though not in expression, as those who heard it can fully testify. The violin solo by Herr Schmuck was a marvel of instrumental execution, and displayed his power over the instrument to a remarkable degree. The applause which followed this was deafening and long-sustained. An unusual treat was then given us in the shape of an anthem by Herr Schmuck, "O come let us sing," which was admirably and powerfully sung by the Choir of St. Andrew's Kirk—strong in ladies' voices, which came out gloriously in the upper notes. A grand march from Le Prophète closed the programme a little after seven, but most of the large audience stayed to hear the grand strains which filled the hall with a delicious volume of sound.

THESPIS AT LAW.

RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE CHINOY V. WILLIAM BENNEE AND FANNY, HIS WIFE.

Yesterday at the Small Causes Court, the above suit was called on before Mr. Bhasker Damodhur, third judge. The cause of action is stated in the following application for a summons addressed on the 10th instant by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, plaintiff's attornies, to the Clerk of the Court:—

"Sir,—Please issue a summons against the above-named defendants (returnable on an early Wednesday, if possible) to recover a diamond ring lent for a certain time by the plaintiff to the secondly abovenamed defendant at her request, or to recover the sum of Rs. 300, being the value of the said ring."

On the case being called out, neither party appeared, but a native clerk produced a letter written by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen to the defendants, and stated that he was told to withdraw the suit and apply for half the costs being returned. The letter informed the defendants that, as they had applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act and had admitted the plaintiff's claim in their schedule, the plaintiff would withdraw the suit filed against them.

His Honour said he could not direct a return of half costs to plaintiff unless the suit was settled. The clerk was told that, if he brought a letter from Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, stating that the suit had been settled, an order would be made for half the costs being returned to plaintiff.

HIGH COURT.—24TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

From the Criminal Side.

Sentence reserved on point of Law.

The Queen on the prosecution of Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China v Hurjeevun Bhugwan—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

APPEALS FOR HEARING.

75-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dwarkadas Vussonjee v Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

710-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ruttonjee Aspundiarjee v Moorlidhur Oodowjee and others—Macfarlane and Skips

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED.)

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the secretaries and treasurers, Sir Charles Forbes and Co., to receive the directors' report and statement of accounts to 31st May 1873. The meeting was very poorly attended, scarcely a dozen shareholders being present, and most of these having arrived late.

Mr. H. R. Cormack was called to the chair, and proposed that the directors' report be taken as read, as printed copies had been distributed among the shareholders a week before. An opportunity was then given to any of the shareholders who wished to put questions to the directors about the accounts, when several of them said they were ignorant of English and did not know what was in the report. It was explained to them by Mr. A. J. McDonald that if they had made this objection at the last meeting, the report would have been printed in the vernacular, and it would be in future, if the shareholders desired it. Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee then interpreted the substance of the report into Goojeratee, to the following effect:—The value of the company's property stands at Rs. 10,72,762-10-10, or less than last year by Rs. 12,279, the amount realized by the sale of two plots of land to the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Co. The unexpended capital of the company amounts to Rs. 12,791-5-9. The right of landing and shipping all free goods has been conceded to the company, and is expected to make an increase to its revenue after the rains. Negotiations for a railway siding, to connect the company's bunder with the G. I. P. Railway, are in progress: this siding, when completed, is expected to be of great benefit to the company. The coals landed during the twelve months have exceeded 20,000 tons, but the revenue from this source has not been proportionate, as the competition necessitated a reduction of the charges. The amount of timber stored has shown a reduction, the arrivals having been scanty, and the active demand having caused the stocks to be cleared off more rapidly than in former years. The general result of the company's working for the past year has not been so favourable as the directors could wish. The revenue from all sources has been Rs. 24,401-7-7. The incomes derived from the bunder again shows an increase, and is sure to continue to grow in greater proportion. The toddy-trees have realized less. Bungalow rent has fallen off, owing to the company's largest house having been vacant, and the others been let for lower rents.

A Hindoo shareholder got up and made several suggestions for reducing the expenditure, by curtailing the secretaries' remuneration (Rs. 700 per month) dispensing with a certain native employé who the directors said was making himself very useful, but whom he (the Hindoo shareholder) hinted was an engineer, and therefore not required where there was no engine.

Mr. McDonald replied that the shareholders were welcome to hand over the management to any body else they could get to take it for less than Rs. 700 per month. For this amount, moreover, the company got a room in the office free of rent. He showed that the Frere property had been valueless in 1869, and since then had yielded a steadily increasing revenue. The low rate of house-rent in Bombay, the bad state of the timber trade, and certain other drawbacks had been mentioned in the report. If the company were wound up, nothing could be got for it; on the other hand, he confidently hoped the railway siding would attract more trade to the bunder. Impracticable things were not to be expected, but he and his colleagues would gladly co-operate in any plan the shareholders might propose.

There was no opposition in the meeting, and on the motion of Mr. Hutchinson, seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbeebhoy, the report and balance-sheet were adopted. Mr. Hutchinson spoke hopefully of the company's prospects, and said he had visited the property and could testify to the careful attention it was receiving from the secretaries. Mr. McDonald often visited the place in person.

The proposal of the directors that the balance of Rs. 6,789-3-11, shown by the profit and loss account, be carried forward, was agreed to.

Dr. R. A. Dallas and Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, who retired from the board of direction by rotation, were re-elected.

Mr. S. W. Read and Mr. Moteeram Bhugoobhai were reappointed auditors. Their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 100 each, or Rs. 50 less than it was last year.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbeebhoy.

INDIAN ITEMS.

CAPTURE OF A SHARK.—A young shark, measuring about 12 feet, was captured on Friday morning off Baboo Ghat, and was brought to the police compound for the authorized reward of five rupees.

THE Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption, for military officers, of the same text-books and the same scheme of examination in Pushtu as have been laid down for civil officers in the Resolution of the Government of the Punjab, No. 299 A, dated the 3rd March 1873.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. William Bryson, an employé on the East Indian Railway, narrowly escaped being drowned on Saturday morning. Whilst crossing the river in a boat full of passengers, and sitting on the roof, he fell into the water. Fortunately the current was not strong at the time, and he was soon picked up.

EARTHQUAKES.—A letter from Shillong informs us that, on the 10th instant, two shocks of earthquake were felt, the first at half-past one, which lasted for about half a minute, shaking the doors and windows, and making the beams crack, and the second at half-past two, which was slight, and attended with a distant rumbling sound.—*Englishman.*

THE Lieutenant-Governor, we hear, has granted a bonus of half a month's pay to the few native assistants and clerks who accompanied His Honor during his recent tour to Darjeeling, in consideration of the arduous duties they had to perform while on the hills, for the sacrifice they had to make in having had to work even during the holidays, and to perform overtime.—*Indian Daily News.*

INLAND STEAMERS.—Those of our readers who are thinking of taking a trip to England or China will be glad to hear that the local Post Office has made arrangements with the mail companies to start their steamers from Allahabad. A table published in the *N. W. P. Gazette* shows, "for general information," "the dates of departure from Allahabad of the Homeward Overland and China Mail steamers during the second half of the current year."—*Pioneer.*

HOUSE BREAKING.—Again we have to record a robbery, but this time with house breaking. On Sunday night last, the house of Mr. Vaz, an assistant in the Commissioner's office, was broken open and a number of gold and silver ornaments stolen. These night depredations are becoming alarmingly prevalent in town, and very strongly suggest that it is urgent and consequently high time for the police to be on the alert.—*Arakan News.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A most regretable accident, causing almost instantaneous death, occurred on Sunday afternoon last. Mr. Woodward who had gone out on a Sunday morning call had given, as we presume, instructions to his syce to return home and call back for him and his children at a given hour. The order was being obyed, but on turning a corner near Oilman's street a native woman was knocked over, the wheels of the conveyance passing over the lower part of her chest. The unfortunate woman was taken to the hospital, and expired two hours after.—*Ibid.*

WE learn from the *Arakan News* that Captain Durnford, one of the oldest pilots in Akyab, has been suspended for three months for breach of the pilot rules, in handing over to his partner an order from the Master Attendant take the Melecite out to sea. The defence was that Captain Durnford was ill, and that it was his partner's duty on receiving the order to get it transferred in the regular manner by the Master Attendant. The Commissioner, in confirming the order of the Court of Inquiry, said that Captain Durnford's defence was disingenuous and disrespectful, and that he had "acquired the habit of habitual disrespect" towards the Master Attendant, and disregard of his orders.

MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN SYDNEY AND GALLE.—A public meeting was held in Sydney on the 2nd ultimo, at the Exchange, with a view to urge upon the Government the desirability of maintaining a mail service between Sydney and Galle. His Worship the Mayor presided, and there were present a large number of gentlemen connected with the legislature, the commerce, and the producing interests of the country. On the motion of the Hon'ble a Campbell, M. L. C., it was agreed—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is most desirable that the mail service between Sydney and Galle should be maintained."

FROZEN MEAT.—There was a meeting in June of the committee appointed to superintend the preparations for a shipment of meat to London, frozen by Mr. Harrison's process. Meat was placed before the committee and their friends, which had been so frozen since the 27th of April last, just in the same state as if fresh from the butchers' shops; and the ice in the meat bins was weighed to see what amount of this preservative had been consumed in the process. It was found that the actual waste did not amount to more than one-half of what Mr. Harrison had proposed to provide for, and the committee declared themselves perfectly satisfied with the result of the experiment. Provision was made for a shipment to London without further delay, and is to leave Melbourne this month.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 26TH JUNE.

COPIES of letters lately received by the Ameer from Sirdar Ibrahim Khan, of Kuchansoor, and Moolla Hakim, his agent, through the Governor of Furrah, regarding the state of affairs in Seistan, are enclosed.

Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Turkistan, reports in his letter of 21st June 1873 that he reached Fyzabad, the capital of Badakshan; that all the people waited on him; that he reassured them in such manner that they submitted to the Cabul Government, and that of the people of Kundooz who went across their border on account of their having been frightened by the arrival of troops, some have returned to their homes, and others are being invited back.

The fifty Mulliks of Punjsher who were kept as hostages at Cabul have received permission to return to their homes at the instance of Nazir Wullee Mahomed Khans Governor of Kohistan, and on the security of the Chiefs of that territory.

Some nuzzerana has been assessed on them and the people of Punjsher in addition to Government revenue. The people of the Shiwaree tribe, who came to Cabul after Sirdar Mahomed Umar Khan's return, have been allowed to return to their country after receiving khillute, and have been informed that, should they act against the wishes of the Cabul Durbar they will be utterly ruined; and that they should not cause injury to any traveller; and that the allowance which was granted to them formerly will be discontinued so long as they do not give proof that they intend to behave satisfactorily.

Abstract translation of letter (no date) from Sirdar Ibrahim Khan to Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, of Furrah.

After the arrival of Mustowfee Mirza Hossein Khan in Seistan and the departure of Meer Alum Khan from it, the Samsam-ool-Moolk reached the city of Seistan with 500 sowars, two infantry regiments. Of these sowars 300 are called Gholambuchas. The people say that three or four more infantry regiments are expected to arrive in this territory. Since the departure of Meer Alum Khan I am living very comfortably and undisturbed in my fort, but all the people in this country are very anxious. A few days ago Sirdar Shereddl Khan was summoned by the Samsam-ool-Moolk, and he went to him with some Syeds and Moollahs.

Abstract translation of letter, dated 4th June 1873, from Moolla Hakim to Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan.

The Samsam-ool-Moolk reached Seistan on the 1st instant with 300 sowars, three infantry regiments four guns, and a mortar, and the Mustowfee Mirza Mahomed Hossein Khan, Heratee, as well as Moostafa Kulee Khan, Surteep Jumsheed Khan, three infantry regiments and some sowars left yesterday for Meshed. The Moostowfee was acting in a conciliatory manner with the people of Seistan, but the Samsam-ool-Moolk acts on the dictation of Meer Alum Khan. The people remain in their forts and have not much intercourse with him. The day he arrived, Sirdar Shereddl Khan and Mullik Hossein Khan, Kyanee, went to meet him on the road. Sirdar Shureef Khan is in his own fort and has not waited on him. Sirdar Sirdar Ibrahim Khan holds possession of all places and forts belonging to him. The Lash Jowein road was open for travellers and for traffic of grain in the Moostowfee's time, but it has now been blockaded by the Samsam-ool-Moolk. He is a man of turbulent character like Meer Alum Khan. Sirdar Shureef Khan, Mullik Abbas Khan, and other Chiefs of Seistan are much frightened on account of the Persians. Gool Mahomed Khan Seistan, and Meer Alum Khan Surbandee, who have gone to Meshed to obtain instruction from its Governor, the Shahab-ool-Mookk, about Seistan, have not yet returned

THE NEW LAND LEGISLATION: N. W. P. THE RENT BILL.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE lately drew attention to the importance of the new codes of Rent and Revenue Law for the North-West, now before the Council, and to the desirability of public discussion upon them before they are passed; and we proposed to assist discussion by pointing out some of the provisions of the codes by which the greater changes are likely to be brought about. In that article we described the provisions regarding new class of privileged tenants, and showed how they were likely to be extremely beneficial to a class to whom our rule has hitherto been rather productive of injury. We propose now to devote a little space to discussing another great change in the law, which will be introduced by the provisions or these codes regarding enhancement of rent in the case of tenants with a right of occupancy.

Act X. of 1859 provided that the rent of a tenant with right of occupancy should only be liable to enhancement upon one of three grounds, and that the enhancement should then be limited to such an amount as might be held by the revenue courts to be fair and equitable. It made no provision for a suit by a landlord for enhancement of a tenant's rent, but directed that the landlord claiming enhancement should give notice of his claim to the tenant, who might then contest it either by a "complaint of excessive demand," or in answer to any suit preferred against him for arrears of the enhanced rent. There was no limitation of period within which a tenant whose rent has been once enhanced should be secure from a second enhancement. The changes made by the new Rent Bill are as follows—*first*, the three grounds for enhancement are reduced to one, namely, that the rate of rent paid by the tenant is below the "prevailing" rate payable by the same class of tenants for land of a similar quality with similar advantages; *secondly*, the area within which the "prevailing" rates may be taken for comparison is considerably extended; *thirdly*, the landlord will now sue directly for enhancement, instead of issuing a notice on the tenant and leaving him to object; *fourthly*, a tenant whose rent has once been enhanced will be secure from enhancement for the remainder of the term of the thirty years' settlement in temporarily settled districts or for a term of thirty years, or such shorter period as the local Government may direct in permanently settled districts. The first of these changes is not of much importance, as of the three grounds for enhancement provided by Act X. of 1859, the principle now maintained is the one upon which in practice enhancement was nearly always claimed and decreed. The second change is of gaeat importance. Act X provided that comparison should be made with the prevailing rate in the *places adjacent*. This was construed by the courts to mean that the rate paid by land within a radius of three or four miles from the land in dispute might be looked to. The new Rent Code provides that comparison may be made with land of the same quality within the settlement officer's circle of assessment, or, if the settlement officer has not divided the district into circles of assessment, with lands in the same tehseel, or in a tehseel immediately adjacent. A change in this direction was very necessary. The area of comparison provided by Act X. was too limited, and it is obviously reasonable that comparison should be allowed throughout the settlement officer's assessment circle, that being the area which the settlement officer has taken to be of homogeneous character in the assessment of revenue. We are doubtful, however, about the wisdom of allowing reference to an adjacent tehseel in cases where circles of assessment have not been formed. Any given tehseel may be surrounded by six or seven tehseels, each of which may possess land more or less resembling the land which is the subject of suit; and this provision will therefore give an enormous field for the selection of lands for comparison.

The liberty thus given is not of course intended to be ordinarily used, but only to be used in special cases. But even admitting that it is not liable to misuse by the courts, it is still open to the objection that it puts a powerful weapon into the hands of the landlord Enhancement is by no means always made through the courts. In a majority of cases it is made by agreement between the tenant and landlord. The tenant is of course influenced, in his acceptance of the terms imposed by the landlord, by his knowledge that the landlord can at any moment bring the action of the courts to bear upon him. If the tenant believes, as he will be led to believe when this provision becomes law, that the rent he now pays can be enhanced on a comparison with the rents paid in any one of six or seven surrounding tehseels, he will probably feel that that resistance is useless, and that he had better at once give in to the demand of his landlord. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the limits of one tehseel will give a quite wide enough area for comparison. It is better that in the hundredth case the enhancement should be foregone, than that in the endeavour to obtain it a door should be opened to oppression.

The third change effected by the new code, namely, that in future the landlord will sue directly for enhancement instead of merely serving a notice, is very desirable. Where enhancement is effected by consent of the tenant which, as we have said, happens in a majority of cases, there is no need either for a notice or a suit. When the enhancement demanded is contested, a suit is inevitable, and it is better that the matter should be brought to an issue at once by the institution of a suit by the landlord, than that the tenant should be left to contest the demand at the end of the year.

We come now to the fourth of the above-noted provisions, the most important of all, namely, that which prescribes the limit of period within which the tenant whose rent has been once enhanced shall be safe from enhancement. That some limit is necessary there cannot, we think, be two opinions. Act X. of 1859, while it conferred an immense boon upon tenants generally in setting up a clear standard of right of occupancy, and providing that no tenant with such a right should be ousted so long as he paid his rent, undoubtedly introduced a novel feature into the tenure of the mass of old tenants in rendering them liable to enhancement of rent. This is the reason why the effect of the Act is so differently regarded from different points of view. The landholders will tell you that the Act has been ruination to them. Why? Because it has raised up rights of occupancy among the tenants. The tenants tell you that the law, or, as they put it, the Government, is dead against the cultivators, and the reason they give is that they are never safe from enhancement. The fact is that Act X. was a sweeping piece of legislation, and it combined into one class of tenants with a right of occupancy, tenants with many grades of rights. The old ancestral tenant held his land under native rule at a fixed rent, that is to say, at a rent not liable to variation at the will of any superior proprietor. The rates he paid were in fact, as Mr. Colvin has lately pointed out in his Memorandum on Settlements, revenue rates rather than rent-rates. When British rule began the main object of our first land settlements was to secure these men in the possession of their land at fair rates, and the laws under which the late thirty years' settlement was made, provided distinctly for the determination of the tenants' rents as well as of the revenue to be paid by the proprietors. There can be no doubt then, that the ancestral tenant was a man entitled to hold his land at fixed rates. Even at the present day, when Act X. has been in force for fourteen years, old tenants will frequently protest against enhancement, on the ground that they have always held at a fixed rate. But the question is, what constitutes an old tenant? When Act X. was framed it was necessary to set up some standard of occupation which should give a man a right of occupancy. The term was fixed at twelve years. But this term admitted into the class of old tenants many men who would not have been regarded as old tenants according to native views. The Act was thus a compromise. It widened the class of occupancy tenants, but diminished the privileges possessed by the original occupant class. It is now held, by those most competent to form an opinion, that the constant power of enhancement vested in the landlord by Act X. is likely to sow, and has indeed already sown, dissension between him and his tenants. It is therefore proposed to limit his power by providing that an occupancy tenant shall only be liable to enhancement once during the thirty years' settlement. This seems to us an unnecessarily wide step. Admitting that the step taken by Act X., from fixed rents to unrestricted enhancement, was too wide, it does not follow that an equally wide step should now be taken in return. The step now proposed is indeed still wider, for it will give fixed rents to many who, according to native notions, are not entitled to them. Oscillating legislation is particularly injurious in this country where laws are still regarded as the *fiat* of the Government. The people can have no confidence in a Government that is always changing its mind. It surely would be better, for the present at least, to limit the tenant's period of freedom from enhancement to ten or fifteen years.

But besides this objection there is another even stronger against such a long term as thirty years. The rates of rent paid by tenants vary to a singular extent in different parts of the North-West. Land of apparently the same productive quality will be found paying Rs. 4 per acre in one part of the provinces and Rs. 6 in another. This variation is due to a number of causes, chief among which are the character and habits of the tenants themselves. Generally speaking, the tenants of the eastern districts work much harder and are content to live on much less than their brethren of the western districts. Caste, too, everywhere comes into play. The Koormee will work from morning till night, and be satisfied if he has a rag to cover his loins. The Brahman and the Rajpoot never did a real day's work in their lives. When the tenants are of strong, unsubmissive character and the proprietors are not powerful, the tenants absorb an undue proportion of the produce, and rents have remained backward. Wherever this has been the case, it would probably be impossible to raise rents to their full standard by one enhancement. The tenants would collapse. And yet it is very necessary that rents should be raised, if for no other reason, to force the idle out of their idleness. Under the thirty years' rule then one of two things would happen. Either the tenants would be crushed by a sudden enhancement, or they would be let off cheaply and would become unduly prosperous at the end of thirty years.

The simplest solution of the difficulty seems to be that the local Government should have the power of fixing the period according to the circumstances of each district or tehseel. This power is given by the bill in the case of permanently-settled districts, and there seems no reason why it should not be given also in those which are settled temporarily.

A NARRATIVE OF PIRACY IN THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

I HAD embarked at Madras for Southampton on board the Simla, one of the most magnificent steamships, at the time, of the P. and O. Company. The Simla had called on her way from Calcutta, taken a few additional passengers and gone on to Point-de-Galle. Arrived there we waited a couple of days for the arrival of the Rangoon, another P and O. boat plying on the China and Australia lines. It came at last and brought a large influx of wanderers, from literally, the remotest parts of the earth. There were sick officers from Japan, merchants from China and Java, sheep farmers from Australia, Spanish soldiers from the Phillipine Islands, Marine Engineers who had taken out steamers, built in British docks, to their destinations in various ports at the Antipodes, and lastly two batches of captains of merchantmen who had traded for years in the Eastern seas, and accumulated money; and who having sold off their ships, were returning finally, grizzled and weather-beaten, to their homes in Europe. One of the batches consisted of three captains, who were Germans from the Free city of Hamburg. They spoke English fluently, but with the strong German accent, and they were quiet, civil men who never thrust themselves on the other passengers. They were fond of whist; and as I good naturedly took a hand with them, whenever they asked me, a sort of friendship sprang up between us which naturally led to the relation of circumstances connected with our previous lives which we thought interesting. One night as we lounged on the forecastle smoking our pipes, and talking lazily, the conversation turned on life in the many islands of the Eastern Archipelago, its curious phases, and the ever recurring tales of piracy connected with it. This brought out the eldest of the three Captains, and he related the adventure I shall presently give. As many years have passed, the locality mentioned has escaped my memory, but I have an idea that it was on the coast of Borneo. I have never had the least doubt in my mind that the tale related was perfectly true. It was told with a quietness which dismissed all idea of exaggeration; and the face of the narrator itself, rugged and burnt to a deep red, was not only indicative of truth, but of a life which had passed through many a storm and many a scene of devastation and death. "It is more than ten years," he commenced "since I left Hamburg in my own vessel for the purposes of trade in the Eastern seas. You may easily imagine therefore, that, during such a long period, I must have visited most of the ports in the numerous islands. My stayat some of them was pleasant, the people being primitive and hospitable, but at others, I witnessed deeds of cruelty at which humanity cannot but shudder. It was no business of mine of course to interfere, and indeed a regard for my own safety led me to hold completely aloof from the disputes of many of which I was a spectator. Still I was in danger, sometimes from excited populations, and sometimes from the pratical fleets infesting the neighbourhoods of many of the ports as which I was led to call. Once, however, I was powerless to extricate myself; and having been compelled to act as the medium of communication, my danger was extreme. The experience I then went through has furnished me with a life-long remembrance; and little did I think at the time that I would ever live to return to my home and the wife and little ones I left behind me. The port I had called at was a large, populous, and wealthy one, with a very fine Harbour. It was however strange to me. On communicating with them, the inhabitants seemed peacefully disposed, and for a week or so I drove a brisk and profitable trade. One morning, very much to my disappointment and alarm, a fleet of six piratical junks entered the harbour, and, the commander of them, carefully barring the outlet, but off at once and came on board my ship accompanied by as cut-throat looking a body of Malays as I had ever seen in my life. Resistance I knew was useless, so I put as calm a face over the matter as I could, and received the commander with all the civility and attention which it was possible for me to express. I knew nothing of the Malay language, but I had a carpenter on board who did, and who in fact had been my interpreter in most of my transactions. He was summoned and explained to me the proposals of the commander. There were certainly of a delicate nature to carry out. The pirates had come with the object of extorting from the inhabitants as much money as they could obtain, and fearing that the latter would fly into the jungles, taking their property with them, it was thought advisable to send me, with the intention both of securing confidence, and bringing about a peaceful settlement of the demand. The commander was unwilling to resort to harsh measures; but if persuasion did not succeed, he said he was quite prepared to give up the whole town to destruction and plunder, and to put to death as many of the inhabitants as he could seize. He added that manned and armed as his fleet was, he was quite in a position to carry out his diabolical threats. From what I had observed of the junks, and from all that I had previously seen of the dealings of the pirates, I had not the slightest doubt that if the money was not paid down, a great catastrophe would soon be witnessed. As I said before the proposal was a delicate one to carry out, and whether accepted or not, would prove equally dangerous to me. Indeed, as I was coolly informed, if I refused, my life would be the forfeit; and I felt certain that if I accepted the mission, I would be sacrificed by the population in their sudden ecstacy of fear and anger. I resisted as long as I could, but was obliged to give in at the end, the commander impressing upon me, most strongly, that I would run no risk whatever. I got permission to think the matter over for some hours, and it was at the end of that time that I signified my readiness to execute what was demanded of me. I reasoned carefully with myself and I found that the balance of advantage, if it could be so termed, lay with my going ashore. With the pirates I could have no chance of life, but with the inhabitants there was a prospect of one, though perhaps of a remote character. An idea also struck me which I shall develope as I go along. Having communicated my decision to the commander, he expressed himself highly pleased, and I was soon ashore attended by my interpreter, and conveying the demand which was reduced to writing. The sum of money demanded was simply fabulous. As may be expected, the inhabitants had kept an eager look out and watched, with anxious feelings, the visit of the commander to my ship, and my subsequent coming ashore. When I arrived, I found the people in a distressing state of consternation, and everywhere they were making preparations for flight; and very much to my delight I found that instead of an enemy in collusion with the villainous crew in the harbour, I was regarded as a most valuable friend-in-need. The town was utterly without defences; and built as it was almost entirely of wood and thatch, I felt that the results of a conflagration would be simply disastrous. The principal men of the town were inquired for by me, and on their coming forward, I presented my credentials, and we held a long and anxious consultation. At first the case seemed hopeless, and many contrivances were suggested for raising the money; but the very magnitude of the sum demanded, and the belief that even if it were paid, the threatened plunder, destruction, and wholesale murder would not be staved off, precluded the possibility of an early decision and led to inquiry as to whether there was no loophole of escape. It was here I came forward with the idea which had partly determined me in coming ashore. I had only recently left another port on the coast of the same island, at which a British War steamer had called, and from information which I had received during my stay it was a matter of certainty that the steamer was still there. It appeared to me, therefore, that if a certain amount of delay could be caused in complying with the demand of the pirates, and if the latter could be persuaded to accept such delay, it would be quite possible not only to obtain assistance, but to strike a severe and unexpected blow at an organization which, as is well known, is the great pest of the Eastern seas. My information and suggestion were eagerly canvassed and eventually adopted, and our next duty was to lay down a plan, one so carefully prepared as not to exhibit a single flaw in its working. The most important points in the scheme were, to get the pirates to consent to a certain amount of delay, to convey information to the steamer, and to offer such an inducement as would lead her to come off at once to the assistance of those with whom I was now completely identified. The plan as a whole was as follows. I was to go back to the pirates and inform them that the town was willing to pay a certain ransom, but not so high a one as that demanded. This qualification was introduced in order to show that the people were in earnest. An acceptance of the terms proposed, without abatement, might have made the pirates suspicious. Concluding the offer accepted, I was next to introduce the subject of delay. A week's interval, the inhabitants considered, would be sufficient to bring the steamer into the harbour. The distance, overland, between the town and the port where the steamer was anchored, was carefully calculated, and it was decided that runners could do it in four days. The time allowed them, however, was five days, thus giving the steamer two full days to make her arrangements and reach her destination. The cause for the delay, to be assigned to the commander of the pirates was, however, to be an entirely different one. It was to be represented to him that even the reduced ransom was a very heavy one, and that it would be impossible to collect so large a sum of money unless a week's time was granted. I was to go alone, for none of the inhabitants thought it prudent to accompany me. I should state here that my having undertaken to convey the answer was partly the result of necessity and partly of choice, Not only my ship, but I myself was at the mercy of the pirates, but at the same time I was very hot against them and was willing to run any risk in order to bring the negociation to a successful termination and thus ensure their destruction. I had also been promised a handsome reward, in consideration of my services. I returned to my ship, aboard which the paratical commander still stayed, and using my utmost endeavours and giving an apparently correct account of the money resources of the town, I managed, in the end, to bring about the great object of the negociation. In fact, I succeeded far beyond my expectations, for not only did the commander consent to allow the delay, but he decided upon quitting the harbour and returning only at the appointed time. This latter decision may seem a strange one, but the truth was the pirates felt certain of getting the money and they did not see the utility of remaining idle for a week. They preferred to occupy the time by seeking profit in fresh waters. The commander lost no time in returning to his junk, and it was with much grim satisfaction I saw his fleet sail out of the harbour and gradually disappear. I now returned to the shore and the joy of the inhabitants scarcely knew any bounds when they had been made acquainted with the success of my mission. No time however was to be lost. Two runners were selected to the number to twelve, and each of them was given a paper drawn up by me, in which I gave as clear and forcible a representation of matters as I could and made a formal offer to the commander of the steamer of a liberal sum of money in payment of expenses, if he would come promptly to the aid of the town. The runners were despatched, but our work did not end therewith. Assisted by the heads of the town, I armed as many of the able bodied of the population as far as it was possible for me to do, and I saw that a sum of money sufficient for the payment of the ransom was collected. It should be remarked here that while it would not have been good policy or prudent either, to have asked the pirates for long delay, it might happen that the steamer would refuse to come, and there would be no time for receiving that refusal. Under such circumstances, the worst would have to be met. It would be well therefore to have the ransom ready; and in the event of the pirates not being content with that, the inhabitants were to except the alternative of selling their lives and fortunes as dearly as possible. The arming of the population was carried out also with another purpose. It was thought that if the steamer came, some assistance from the shore would be desirable at the very least. Having completed all my preparations, I returned to my ship and set things in order there, thinking that I might yet have to defend myself. You may depend upon it that the week which elapsed was one of the most anxious in my life, and I saw that it was the same with the town. The people frequently called upon me and I as frequently went on shore, and many were the speculations, fruitless of course, which we entered into. At length the last night arrived, and that I spent chiefly in the town. I saw that every possible arrangement for giving the pirates a hospitable reception was made, and my last piece of advice was—put them into as good a humour as you can, and lengthen out the interview to an extreme limit, till in fact the welcome smoke of the steamer salutes you. If the early payment of the money is insisted on, still use your persuasive powers towards the acceptance of a banquet. A full day must be allowed for the arrival of the steamer. Returning to my vessel sleep was, of course, not to be thought of, and I sat on deck, anxiously scrutinising the mouth of the harbour. The sun rose in course of time, and soon after, with extraordinary punctuality, arrived the fleet. The vessels anchored near the shore, and the commander at once came off to me. My interview with him was a trying ordeal, but I got through it in spite of the various feelings which almost overpowered me. I informed him with as much precision as possible of the arrangements which had been made for the payment of the money, and I earnestly entreated him, in consideration of the inoffensiveness of the people, and their readiness in meeting his demands, not to devote them or their town to destruction. I prolonged the matter considerably, but I was not sorry to see him go down the ship's side. Attended by his body guard, he went straight to the shore, and I witnessed what was apparently a most amicable meeting and an adjournment to the place appointed for the settlement of business. I now again turned my attention to the mouth of the harbour, with every nerve strained to the utmost, and after a delay of about two hours, I experienced a most delightful sensation of relief, for there, gloomy and majestic, appeared the steamer, in living reality, before me. It came on its mission of relief, and yet of death, and seemed a vast monster, whose power was uncontrollable. It soon stopped, and securing the outlet of the harbour, rained such a fire upon the junks as promised in a very short space of time to reduce them to nothing but a few floating spars and planks. Many of the pirates lost their lives on board, and the others in mortal terror made for the shore, throwing themselves headlong into the sea and swimming with all their might. Perceiving this, the steamer was out with its boats in an instant and sent them, full of armed men, in pursuit. I had not failed, during the time taken up by the foregoing occurrences, to watch the proceedings on shore. The arrival of the steamer was the signal for an immediate attack on the commander of the pirates and the party which attended him, and as they were enormously outnumbered, their resistance was of the faintest description. They were, without a single exception, cut down long before any of their comrades reached the shore. The inhabitants next spread themselves out to prevent all chance of escape, and as the swimming pirates reached the shore, many of them met, instantaneously, with a fearful reckoning. They were still however a large body, and in spite of my previous feelings, I could not help a sensation of pity at their frantic, but useless attemptsat escape. The trap in which they were caught was a secure one. Behind were the boats from which the rifles constantly cracked, and in front were the armed and infuriated inhabitants. Several large parties got ashore and panic-stricken they ran here and there, but the inhabitants were like bloodhounds after them, and dropped them singly, or in batches. I hope it may never be may misfortune to witness such a tragedy again. I was only a cold-blooded spectator, and the sight of this butchery was sickening. The work, however, was over very soon, perhaps in half an hour, and when I landed, it was to discover that only four of the unfortunates, who had managed to break through the cordon of inhabitants, had escaped into the jungles some way beyond the town. It was reckoned that the pirates were over six hundred in number, and the bodies of at least two hundred strewed the plain and the streets. Parties were immediately told off to carry out a wholesale burial, and a couple of hours sufficed for that. Of course when all traces of the fray had been obliterated, there was much rejoicing, but the dreadful picture put before me has never faded, and will never fade, from my memory.

The steamer was substantially rewarded and left in a few days. The promise made to me was also well kept and I quitted the town certainly a richer man. About a year after I again put in at the same port. The inhabitants had not forgotten me, and while they had not received a second hostile visit, they had profited by the lesson they had gained, and by the advice of the commander, which was to prepare themselves for resistance unaided.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Two or three weeks ago I animadverted somewhat strongly upon the conduct, which Miss Annie Thomas then threatened to be guilty of, viz., writing the life of Mr. James Hannay (the author of "Singleton Fontenoy") without the leave of his family, and without having any qualifications for the task which she was about to undertake! I am now glad to say that Miss Thomas has seen the impropriety of her conduct, and has abandoned her intention of writing Mr. Hannay's life. Mr. Hannay was, without exception, the most brilliant talker of his time, and only one who had known him long and intimately, and who had treasured up his *bons mots*, could hope to do him justice. As for Miss Thomas ever doing so, the thing was impossible. And it is certainly a matter of satisfaction that she should have renounced her ill-advised attempt to do so. Whilst writing upon the subject of biographies, I may mention that Lord Lytton is writing a life of his father; that the third volume of Lord Palmerston's life will soon be issued, and that Professor Masson has finished the third volume of his life of John Milton. This work has occupied Professor Masson for the past fifteen or sixteen years, and, ere it is completed, I feared that nearly as long a time must elapse, for Professor Masson has still nearly twenty years of the poet's life to narrate.—*London Letter.*

LIKE AN INDIAN DISPUTE.—A curious dispute arising out of a fishing disaster off the coast of Ireland is being carried on in the papers. The disaster was one by which five men lost their lives. They were endeavoring to capture a sunfish, which they had harpooned in two places, when the fish broke away from them, hauling out their rope with terrible rapidity, whisking overboard one of them, who had got entangled in the line, and finally upsetting the boat. When an appeal was made on behalf of the sufferers by this disaster there started up a tender-hearted person who blamed the men because, instead of despatching the fish at once, they had tortured it. A very natural rejoinder was the query how the men ought to have dispatched such a monster at once? This was followed by a denial that the fish was a monster; and this again by an assertion that it probably weighed ten tons, and was very likely thirty feet long. The possibility of this is denied, and again affirmed, and the contest is now raging around the possible size and weight of sunfish, having quite deserted the original ground. Our own opinion is that the fish was no bigger than a herring, and that the men ought to have killed it by knocking it on the head with a pocket-knife. Those who argued that the fish was big and unmanageable because it pulled a man overboard and ran away with the boat, argue in ignorance of the power of a herring when provoked by cruel treatment.—*Standard.*

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